

so loudly that hypocrisy and lying are wrong."

The writer, quoting that portion of the eulogy spoken of which says—"A few men and women make the nation glorious; Shakespeare made England immortal; Voltaire civilized and humanized France"—thinks it might be profitable to look at France after Voltaire had given it those lessons in "civilizing and humanizing." We think so, too, especially in view of the fact that that period was recognized and has come down to history as the "reign of terror," a reign so eminently deserving of its name that no mistake is ever made as to its identity even in a land where such bloody and inhumane epochs were common. One of the writers of that time—one who was probably numbered among those "civilized and humanized" by Voltaire—said: "We are the only people in the world that ever attempted to do without religion. But what is our sad, sad experience? Every tenth day we are astounded by the recital of more crimes and assassinations than were formerly committed in a whole year. And we declare that we must stop trying to destroy religion if we would save society from utter destruction." This quotation moves the writer in the *Record* to comment as follows:

Here we get a sight of France as civilized and humanized by Voltaire. That Col. Ingersoll should be an admirer of Voltaire is very natural. He is working along the same lines in his efforts to civilize and humanize his fellow-countrymen, and if his work has not been quite so successful as was the Frenchman's he himself tells us why. He could not and did not get through his lectures without opening to the world his poor sore heart. He wanted to be the governor of Illinois, but he did not get there; and why not? He tells us the reason: "The average man is afraid of genius," and of course the average voter was afraid of him. And again: "Genius carries too much sail; the ballast of dullness inspires confidence." There was the trouble; there can be no hope for a people who ballast with dullness. How plain all these things look when brought within reach of this great searchlight! But we can safely trust the name and fame of Lincoln. Col. Ingersoll may class him with Voltaire, but even this cannot dim his name nor cloud his memory.

It is a great pity that a man of Col. Ingersoll's splendid intellectuality, mental acquisitions and humane disposition can find no better men in history to point to as shining examples of greatness than those who figure in the category occupied by Voltaire. Cunning, cruel and hypocritical, being shrived and forgiven by a priest at the apparent approach of death and returning to his blasphemous practices so soon as he recovered, surely what there was that was philosophical and reasonable of Voltaire's work was so beclouded and bedimmed that it is scarcely worthy of any place at all in the archives of the world of intellect and advancement.

NOTES.

THE ODDS in the betting on the Corbett-Mitchell \$40,000 fight at Cooney Island are said to be in favor of the sheriff of that locality and his deputies just at present. Such odds are not encourag-

ing to either fighters or backers, but are eminently so to reputable people.

A MEXICAN newspaper named *El Tiempo* (the Times) informs its readers that Grover Cleveland began his public career as deputy sheriff of New Hampshire, and that, in spite of his having received a legacy of \$9,000,000 from a friend, he is not proud.

CHICAGO HAD a hailstorm the other day, and the stones were described by the papers there as being as large as apples, biscuits, hickory nuts and from marbles to hen's eggs. That is country journalism. In the rural districts the hail never gets down to its natural size, which is seldom smaller than buckshot or larger than hazel nuts.

THE *Herald*, published in staid and cultured Boston, is the last paper we should have looked to for so ungallant a thing as this: "The fifty of the prettiest girls of Europe have arrived and they turn out to be jaded, badly painted and disheveled ballet girls. It is announced that they are accompanied by two chaperones, however. These latter seem to be somewhat superfluous."

MILLIONAIRE GEORGE M. PULLMAN has recently expended \$250,000 of his palace car profits in building an addition to his residence, which causes the *N. Y. World* to observe that as Mr. Pullman is an Italian marquis with a patent of nobility direct from King Humbert's hand, he is all prepared to entertain that monarch if he should honor the World's Fair with his presence.

A GOOD deal of solicitude is being engaged in ament our bran-new ambassadors to the courts of St. James and the Elysee. Some of the papers think the station not in consonance with our democratic institutions and others are afraid the salaries will have to be raised to correspond with the aristocratic atmosphere in which our agents will be placed.

IT IS far from being a bad omen to see a great Democratic paper speak approvingly of the fact that Robert T. Lincoln has never asked for special political favors because he is the son of Abraham Lincoln. He is too good an American to indulge in such sentimental twaddle, and he will hardly thank those Republican editors who have volunteered to snivel in his behalf.

THE TELEGRAPH brings the information that Governor McKinley called on President Cleveland at the White House yesterday and was warmly received. During the friendly chat which occurred, the President referred feebly to the governor's financial misfortunes, and the two opposing chieftains, holding almost antipodal ideas on the principal political issue before the country though they do, were as friendly as two little school boys. It is a real pleasure to read of such occurrences.

APRIL 6TH is a notable date. On that day, 1893, the dedication services of the House of the Lord in this city were commenced. On April 6, 1862, the battle of Shiloh was fought and Albert Sidney Johnston, of Utah fame, was slain. It is also the anniversary of the death of Richard I (Cœur de Lion) in 1199; of the death of Pe-

trarch's "Laura" in 1348; of the death of the painter Albrecht Durer in 1528; of the official counting of the ballots which made Washington President in 1789, and of the organization of the first post G. A. R., at Decatur, Ill., in 1865.

DID THE *New York World* ever reflect that the people elected men to frame a tariff bill, and that these men are not members of the Reform club?—*Atlanta Constitution*.

Don't talk about tariff bills and other side issues when for every plum that has fallen from the national tree more than a hundred remain.

DEATHS.

BAYLISS.—At Salt Lake City, at 2 p.m., Wm. Bayliss; horn at Yardley, Worcestershire, England, October 7th, 1821.

CHESNEY.—In the Seventh ward, this city April 13th, 1893, of old age, Jane F. widow of the late James Chesney; aged 75 years.

HANSON.—In Salt Lake City, April 5th, of consumption, Stephen, son of Nathan and Hannah Hanson, in the thirty-seventh year of his age.

OAKLEY.—March 24th, 1893, at Dingle, Idaho, May Cooper Oakley, wife of James Oakley; born March 25th, 1812, at Old Brunsley, Nottinghamshire, England; joined the Church in 1849; emigrated in 1862, and settled in Bear Lake and resided there up to the time of her death. *Millennial Star*, please copy.

RIDEOUT.—On Saturday evening, April 8th, at the residence of her son, David O. Rideout, Jr., Draper, Utah, Ann Blowers Gilby Rideout, aged 74.

Sister Rideout was born at Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, England, in 1817. She embraced the Gospel with her husband in the Old Country and came to Utah in 1852. She lost her husband, Mathew Gilby, and two sons and three daughters, all of whom died of Cholera at St. Louis, 1851.

After coming to Utah she married David O. Rideout. She lived the life of a consistent Latter-day Saint and died in the full assurance of a glorious resurrection.

MARQUARDSON.—Erasmus P. Marquardson was born at Krarup, Svendborg Amt, Denmark, January 2nd, 1845. He was baptized by Eldor P. Peterson, Oct. 21st, 1861, and emigrated to Utah with his parents two years later, making his home in Fillmore Millard County. In 1851 he removed with his family to Elsinore. From this place he was called in 1854 to fill a mission to his native land. For two years he labored in the ministry, most of that time acting as translator at the Scandinavian Star office. He returned to his home in 1857. The next year he was ordained a High Priest and set apart as first counselor to Bishop J. I. Jensen of Elsinore. He filled this position with honor until his death, which occurred March 31st, 1893. Brother Marquardson was an educated man, a man of honor and integrity, highly respected among all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He leaves a large family and many friends to mourn his departure. Funeral services were held Sunday, April 2nd, and the esteem in which he was held was evidenced by the large concourse that followed his remains to their last resting-place. *Scandinavian papers*, please copy.

PRIEST.—At the residence of her daughter (Emma Mitchell), at Riverdale, Weber Co., on March 15th, 1893, of yellow jaundice, Martha Priest, of South Hooper, Davis county, Utah.

Deceased was born on September 15th, 1828, in the parish of Sedgley, Staffordshire Eng., was married to William Priest April 30th, 1849, at Sedgley, baptized April 3, 1857. Emigrated to the United States in May, 1859, with four children, to join her husband, who had preceded her two years before. She with her husband and family crossed the plains in 1862, first located in Kayville, Davis county, moved from there to Ogden Valley, Nov. 15th, 1865, and from thence to Mountain green, Weber valley; moved from Mountain green to Uintah during the construction of the railroad, and finally to Hooper, in October, 1870. She was the mother of nine children—five sons and four daughters. Two of the latter have gone before her to the other side of the veil. She now leaves five sons, two daughters, thirty-six grandchildren and one great-grandchild to mourn their loss. She died as she had lived, a faithful Latter-day Saint.

Millennial Star, please copy.